

VERMONT TELEGRAPH.

"I AM SET FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE GOSPEL."

BRANDON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1838.

VOL. X. NO. 42.

BY ORSON S. MURRAY.

TERMS.

For The Vermont Telegraph is published weekly, at \$2.00 a year, payable within four months—after four months and within eight \$2.50—after eight months and within the year, \$3.00—after the close of the year, to rise in the ratio.

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All letters, to secure attention, must come postage paid.

Vermont Telegraph.

BRANDON, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1838.

The following articles were excluded from the inside form, last week, for want of room.

FROM JAMAICA.

By the packet John W. Cater we have files of Kingston papers to the 6th instant inclusive, for which we are indebted to Mr. Olin of the Exchange Reading Room. They contain highly interesting intelligence respecting the apprenticeship.

On the 5th instant the Council and House of Assembly met in special session, and were addressed by the governor to the following effect.

That he had called them together at an unusual season, to take into consideration the state of the island under the laws for the government of the laboring population; that the subject was strongly agitated throughout the British empire and in Parliament, where the honorable efforts of ministers were barely sufficient to maintain the existing law, as an obligation of national law; that excitement also existed among the apprentices, but that they had rested in sober and quiet hope, relying on the generosity of the colonial Legislature for the boon that has been granted to their class in other colonies; and that it was his duty to recommend the early and equal abolition of apprenticeship for all classes.

He was commanded to inform them, however, that no question of farther compensation would be entertained by her majesty's ministers; but he entreated them to consider the impracticability of carrying on coercive labor, with any hope of successful agriculture.

Aftr a short but animated debate in the House, the Governor's address was referred to a committee of seven.

Mr. Guy, of the committee, gave notice that he should, on the next day, introduce a bill to abolish the apprenticeship term on the 1st of August.

The captain general had issued an order forbidding any militiaman to turn out in arms and uniform, except by authority emanating from himself. This order is said to have been caused by the act of militia officer who called out a party to intimidate his negroes into compliance with his wishes; and also by the knowledge that the plan of association was to be resorted to, in opposition to the measures of government.

Lord Glenelg's act to amend the act for the abolition of slavery, was proclaimed on the 4th instant, to be in force after the 9th.

It was in contemplation among the members of the Assembly and Council to assign the 28th inst.—the day of the coronation—for the abolition of apprenticeship.

In the Morning Journal of the 5th inst. we find a long letter from the Marquis of Sligo, the late governor, to the members of the Assembly, strongly urging them to assent to the abolition, as an act of grace that must redound to their honor and advantage.—*N. Y. Spec.*

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.—Last week a young woman who resided in the family of Captain Horton of Quincy, lost her life under the following melancholy circumstances. A thoughtless young man by the name of Davenport, took up a gun, which he had some reason to believe was not loaded, and in sport pointed it at her, knowing that she was exceedingly afraid of a gun. The gun, however, was loaded, and on pulling the trigger, it was discharged, and the whole charge, consisting of large shot, entered the back of her head and neck, causing her death shortly after. How many fatal accidents have been the result of similar foolish and imprudent acts.—*Mercantile Journal.*

DISASTROUS YEAR.—The year 1838 is likely to become painfully memorable for its numerous steamboat disasters. The record is truly frightful and melancholy, and out of all proportion with any former year. Within the last few months, besides a large number of less important burnings, collapses, and explosions the following is the melancholy list: the Ban-Sherrod, with the loss of 100 lives—the Monmouth, 400—the Home, 100—the Moselle, 120—the Bee Franklin, 109—the Oronoko, 130—the Washington, 30—the Pulaski, 100—eight steamboats, and 1080 human lives lost. Surely, surely, something can and must be done to put a stop to such wholesale destruction of life and property.—*Christian Secretary.*

SPECIE.—It is estimated that there is \$400,000,000 Specie in France; \$150,000,000 in England, and about \$30,000,000 in the United States.

Lake George—Horicon.

Several enterprising gentlemen have built a new steamboat on this lake, which commenced her regular trips on Tuesday, the 12th of June.

On this occasion the proprietors invited several gentlemen from Washington, Warren, Essex and Saratoga counties, to partake of a collation and enjoy a passage on those pure and placid waters through the lake, whose romantic shores and moulting flocks awaken so many thrilling recollections of daring achievement and deadly strife.

After the cloth was removed, Ransom Cook, Esq. remarked, that he would avail himself of this propitious occasion to suggest the propriety of restoring the Indian appellation to these waters. He said he had never conversed with an individual who did not regret that the name of Horicon, so appropriately given by the aborigines to this lake, had not been retained. He thought it rare that the change of an Indian name for one of our own was any improvement. But if there were no other motive, these names should be retained as memorials of an interesting race, doomed soon to become extinct by the stern law of necessity.

The names, however, given by the children of the forest to the lakes, rivers, mountains and cataracts of this country, express the red man's feelings of the beauty and sublimity of nature around him, while foreigners generally admire them for the grandeur of their sound alone.

If we articulate Niagara, Onondaga, Saratoga, Tuscarora, we perceive a full, rolling, reverberation of sound, from syllable to syllable, resembling the echoes from these mountains of the canon, just fired. Indeed we instantly discover their superiority over European names on pronouncing Elderston, Doncaster, Dunbarton, &c.

Besides the advantage of euphony, the Indian names have always a significant and appropriate meaning. No other language probably affords a world so beautifully descriptive of this limpid, lovely wave, as that of Horicon, meaning the LAKE OF SILVER WATERS.

Whether it was changed to that of Lake George, out of servile compliment to a king of that name, or from blind reverence to St. George of fabulous and Quixotic memory, is not of sufficient consequence to merit an inquiry. In either case the change was a violation both of propriety and good taste.

He therefore offered the following resolutions, which were adopted with unanimous applause.

Resolved, That the name of Horicon be restored, as originally called Lake George; and that all editors, geographers, publishers and travelers be requested, when speaking of this sheet of water, to use the Indian cognomen—Horicon.

Resolved, That we respectfully request the editor throughout the Union to publish these proceedings.

THOS. J. MARVIN, Pres.
Sidney J. Cowen, Sec.

June 12th, 1838.

Proof Positive that American grown silk is superior and to be preferred to foreign silk is made evident from the manufacture of American silk, which was grown in this town, and now in operation at the New Silk Factory, by South-street bridge. The lustre, strength and reeling is superior to the imported article. The reeling is so perfect that there is but little comparative waste.—It is probably worth from 25 to 33 1/3 per pound, more than foreign silk. The fact is encouraging to silk growers, who can and may grow silk at a better profit than any other crop.—*Northampton Courier.*

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM JAMAICA.—By the packet ship, John W. Cater from Kingston, which arrived at this port on Sunday, we have files of Jamaica papers to June 6th, containing the gratifying announcement that the planters of that island are about to grant emancipation to their three hundred thousand apprentices. The only topics of dispute among the papers seemed to be, respecting the day on which universal liberty should take place, and the reasons which should be assigned for so extraordinary a sacrifice to humanity and justice.—*Emancipator.*

The wheat harvest, now about to be harvested will be the most abundant that has been produced for many years. The writer of this has lately been in some of the best wheat counties in Virginia and Maryland, and never witnessed at any period a more cheering prospect. The farmers are in fine spirits, and every thing bodes an ample return for their labors.—*Richmond Whig.*

A NEW WORK FROM THE PEN OF HOWARD MALCOLM.—The reading public will no doubt be pleased to learn that Mr. Malcolm has in preparation a new work, the result of his travels and observations in the East, which will without doubt prove one of the most interesting productions which has issued of late from the American press upon that delightful country.

The Journal of Commerce states that the report of a fire at Point Petre, Guadalupe, is incorrect.—The fire was at Marigallante, fifteen miles off, which was destroyed entirely, except the jail and church. Five hundred houses were destroyed, many of them brick. The government had put up shanties for the relief of the inhabitants.—*Boston Press.*

SPECIE.—It is estimated that there is \$400,000,000 Specie in France; \$150,000,000 in England, and about \$30,000,000 in the United States.

ALARMING FACTS.

In less than three years it is computed that about 100 thousand persons have been buried to their graves by steamboat accidents. The "National Gazette" says that during the year 1836, upwards of three hundred and fifty were thus cut off; in 1837, six or seven hundred met their deaths in the same way; and that already within the six months of 1838, quite a thousand or nearly that number have been thus killed!—*Boston Press.*

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT BLOWN UP.

The North St. Louis exploded on the Mississippi, on the 5th inst. scalding third of the crew, and killing only four persons, viz: one colored woman, who jumped overboard and was drowned, in addition to one deck hand and two passengers who volunteered to take a line ashore, but in the attempt the yawl was sucked under by the force of the conflicting currents, and escape was impossible.

It appears that 72 out of the whole number of persons on board the Pulaski have been saved.—The catastrophe is attributed to neglect in letting the water escape, and then suddenly filling the red hot boiler with fresh water, which expanded and produced an explosion.—*Boston Press.*

THE SMITHSONIAN BEQUEST.—The following is a letter addressed to the editor of the Pennsylvanian, by a friend in London, and contains some interesting information in relation to the Smithsonian bequest recently obtained by Mr. Rush behalf of the United States:—*Boston Press.*

NEW WHEAT.—The Richmond Whig of Thursday states that contracts for new wheat have been made to the extent of 25 or 30,000 bushels at \$1.45 for red, and \$1.50 for white, delivered in July; and an average of 1,30 for deliveries in August.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Henry Atkinson, of North Carolina, to Governor, and William B. Conway, of Penneyville, to be Secretary of the Territory of Iowa—to take place of the 3d of July next.

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

CONNECTICUT BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.—Fifteenth Annual Meeting.—The Convention met at New-London on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 3 P. M. and organized by the choice of John Cookson, of Middletown, President, and W. Palmer, of Chester, Secretary. Several Boards and Committees had assembled in the morning and transacted official business.

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The afternoon was spent in organizing and other preliminary business, and in the evening Br. C. Cook preached on the duty of contending for the faith once delivered to the saints. He divided the subject into three branches; first a sketch of the essentials; second manner of contending for these; thirdly reasons for this duty.

On Wednesday morning the Convention resolved itself into a committee on ministerial education; Br. G. Robbins, of Hartford, was called to the Chair, and Br. H. Wooster, Secretary. Addresses were made by Messrs. Thresher, Cook, Malcom, Bennett, Turnbull and Shaler, and an excellent spirit seemed to prevail.

The Seminary at Suffield flourishes under the direction of Mr. J. Shaler, as much as its means allow us to expect.

Thursday morning was engrossed with much business, among which domestic missions were made conspicuous.

Brother Murphy, from the American Home Mission Society, delivered an animating address. The subjects of temperance, religious publications, &c., received warm attention, and a very religious spirit evidently pervaded the meeting.

The afternoon was spent in a very interesting and profitable manner upon the concerns of the Bible Society, and Sunday School. Addresses were made by brethren Macay & Bennett.—*Bap. Rec.*

CLERICAL LEVITY.—Life should not be, with any, a time to trifles. Its moments are fleeting too fast away; its hours are too rapidly hurrying us to the tomb. There is too much to be effected—to mighty a work to lead on, to admit of frivolity. It is, indeed, a fearful thing to live—to know that on this narrow span of time, events are hanging, of such momentous consequence—to feel that soon an eternity will burst upon us with its awful disclosures, and its changeless state.

With us the night is passing away; the day, the unending day, is at hand. Not in vain, then, was that exhortation of the Apostle, "be ye sober." But if this is applicable to the private Christian, with what added emphasis does it appeal to the Christian minister! If St. Paul could write to the church of the Ephesians, that foolish talking and jesting are not convenient, does not the charge come with double power to him who stands between the living and the dead, as the messenger of God to sinful and apostate man? Shall he, whose business is with eternity—the effect of whose labor will

last long after the light of the sun has been quenched—shall he stop to mingle in the idle raillery of those around him?

Shall he not rather bear ever written on the tablet of his mind, that confession of David: "There is not a word in my tongue, but lo! O Lord, thou knowest it altogether!" With what feelings can he pass from the midst of levity to join in the solemn duties of his profession? He may be summoned while the half uttered jest is upon his lips, to go forth, and see the last hour of some one committed to his charge—to stand by the dying sinner, when eternity is opening to his view, when his lips are quivering with a long forgotten prayer, and for the first time, he asks, in the agony of his spirit, "What must I do to be saved?" Or, it may be his lot to administer the comforts of our most holy faith to the departing Christian, and to aid him in gathering up the energies of his soul for the last, stern conflict. Will his spirit be fitted for duties like these, when he has just been mingling in the frivolity of the world! No, if the Christian minister seeks nothing beyond his own spirituality, and that frame of mind which fits him to deal with the souls of dying men, he will let his countenance be such as becomes the Gospel of Christ.—*N. Y. Review.*

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.—From the New York Baptist Register, we learn that the churches in Utica are still receiving additions to their numbers. On Lord's day, the 3d inst., 13 or 14 were immersed. The editor remarks: "Last Lord's day furnished a repetition of the customary scenes of symbolizing the Savior's death and resurrection. We saw 13 or 14 buried in the likeness of Christ's death in the Mobawk, 7 of them by our Methodist brethren."

The accessions to the different denominations in Utica, since the commencement of the revival, have been as follows:

Bethel church, Baptist,	70
Broad-street do. do.	53
Welch-street do. do.	63—155
Methodist,	63
First Presbyterian,	81—144
Second do.	575
Welch Congregational,	100
Whitefield Welch Methodist,	25
Dutch Reformed,	20
Episcopal,	30

Making 188 to the Baptist and 339 to the Pedobaptist churches. A large proportion of those added to the Methodists were immersed, probably between 40 and 50.—*Religious Herald.*

[Concluded]

From the Emancipator.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Between the Hon. F. H. Elmore, of the South Carolina delegation in Congress, and James G. Birney, one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

[Concluded]

"13. Are your hopes and expectations of success increased or lessened by the events of the last year and especially by the action of this Congress? And will your exertions be relaxed or increased?"

The next stride that slavery made over the Constitution was in the admission of the State of Louisiana into the Union.—She could claim no favor as part of an "Original State." At this point, it might have been supposed the friends of freedom and of the Constitution, according to its original intent, would have made a stand.

But no: with the exception of Massachusetts, they hesitated and were persuaded to acquiesce, because the country was just about entering into a war with England, and the time was unpropitious for discussing questions that would create divisions between different sections of the Union.—We must wait till the country was at peace. Thus it was that Louisiana was admitted without a controversy.

Next followed in 1817 and 1820, Mississippi and Alabama—admitted after the example of Kentucky & Tennessee, without any contest. Meantime, Florida had given some uneasiness to the slave-holders of the neighboring States; and for their accommodation, their polish, their munificence, their high honor, their undaunted spirit. Slavery does indeed create an aristocracy of talents, of virtue, of generosity, of courage. In a slave country, every freeman is an aristocrat. By his riches or poor, if he does not possess a single slave, he is still an aristocrat. Consider the society in which he is placed, and all his honors are before him, inviting his genius and industry. Sir, I do firmly believe, that domestic slavery, regulated as ours is, produces the highest-toned, the purest, best organization of society, that has ever existed on the face of the earth."

That this *retreat* of former *follies* and *delusions* is not confined to the mere politician, we have the following proofs:

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VERMONT, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1838.

ADDITIONS TO THE BAPTIST CHURCH IN ORWELL.—Brother J. baptised 2 last Lord's day, which makes 18 in all, since he commenced laboring in that place last February—*baptised by letter.*

ADDITIONS AT WHITING.—Brother John was baptised 7 more last Lord's day, making 23 in all baptism, since the work began last winter—3 also have been added to the church by letter.

THE MEMORIAL.

The following is a copy of the memorial to the Legislature of Vermont, adopted at the Temperance meeting on the 4th instant, for circulation in this town. It is published to call the attention of the friends of the cause, generally, to the subject. It is time to commence the work. Let those who like this form, copy it; and those who prefer a different form, draft one; and let some form of a memorial be in immediate circulation in each town; and be in readiness to be placed in the hands of the several representatives before they assemble for the next session.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Vermont:

The undersigned, citizens of the town of Brandon, in the County of Rutland, respectfully represent that,

Whereas the use of intoxicating liquors as drinks, is now known and acknowledged to be an enormous evil—a fountain of bitterness and woe to families, clothing husbands and fathers with shame, degradation and brutality, and wives, mothers and children with rage, wretchedness and starvation—filling the land with widows and orphans and leaving them to want and anguish—crowding jails and poor-houses with those it has made forlorn and subjected to destitution and madness—overturning stage-coaches and rail-cars—wrecking vessels and exploding steamboats—instigating riots, conflagration and manslaughters—making havens of bodies, wrecks of intellects, and ruin of souls—in a word, undermining the dearest and best social, civil, and religious interests of men; and whereas the Traffic in these drinks lies at the foundation of the evil, inasmuch as such drinks could not be used if they could not be obtained; and whereas the acknowledged right, on your part, to impose a tax however small on the vending of these drinks, implies the right to impose a tax however large, amounting even to an effectual and total interdiction; and whereas a Committee of your predecessors have reported that they considered, this subject to be a proper and legitimate subject of legislation; and whereas the Constitution of this State declares, "That government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the people, nation, or community, and not for the particular emolument or advantage of any single man, family, or set of men, who are a part only of that community; and that the community hath an indubitable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to reform or alter government, in such manner as shall be, by that community, judged most conducive to the public weal";

"that frequent recurrence to fundamental principles, and firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty and keep government free; the people ought therefore, to pay particular attention to these points, *** and have a right in a legal way, to exact due and constant regard to them, from their legislators and magistrates, in making and executing such laws as are necessary for the good government of the State;"

Therefore we pray your Honorable body, forthwith to enact a law, or laws, totally interdicting, in this State, the Traffic in intoxicating liquors as drinks, and thus banish from community an intolerable nuisance, a lawless, insatiate devourer.

The late Whig convention, held at Montpelier, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we consider slavery as a National evil, and hope the time is not distant, when the last vestige of it shall disappear.

We believe, there is no consideration that can justify freedom in awarding to others any superior privileges.

It is obvious that the increase of slavery tends to diminish our own power, for while the representation and apportionment is on a basis of the whole population, the power of electing the representatives is confined to the whites. Thus, South Carolina, with a white population of less than 250,000 has nine representatives, while Vermont, with a population of more than 200,000, has only five.

We ought not, therefore, in the admission of new States to award to them any political superiority, unless we are willing to acknowledge them as political masters.

Resolved, That political equality among the States is necessary to the promotion of equal rights.

We, therefore, deprecate any further deviation from this principle as dangerous.

If this Union ever be dissolved, it will be by the political conspiracy of some favored parts, and not by all of our country, devoted to the constitution, it is our duty to resist the first appearance of danger.

Resolved, That if any State hereafter seek to be admitted into this Union, it ought to be admitted only on the terms of perfect political equality, and that any, the least departure from this principle will directly tend to dissolve this Union.

AMERICAN ANNALS OF EDUCATION.—Contents of the July No.—Religious Instruction in Common Schools; Proper Education of Ministers; Boston Primary Schools; Mistakes of Teachers; Bathing in the Morning; Hints to Parents; Essays on Physical Education; Keys to School Books; Are Games of Contrivance Injurious? Education of Boys; Vocal Music in Schools; Miscellany; Notices of Books.

The Editor of the Vermont Chronicle has manifested a want of both the magnanimity and the honesty to lay before his readers the correction which I gave, two weeks ago, of his misstatements, in relation to the Anti-Slavery "Declaration."—The public will hereafter know what confidence to place in the statements of the Chronicle, while it is giving vent to its malice against Anti-Slavery. The following paragraph, from the Emancipator of June 21st, more than confirms my strongest positions against the Chronicle. The emphasizing is given just as I find it:

"THE CONSTITUTION AND DECLARATION. Seeing these documents have become matters of discussion, we have thought it best to publish them at full length on our last page. The Constitution of the Society, as first adopted, is sufficient to abolish slavery. Those who wish to gain other ends may wish to alter it. The Declaration will remain, among the archives of history, as one of the noblest documents of the age. Some of our opponents have falsely intimated that the Society "threw it overboard" at the late meeting. Nothing could be further from the truth. Not a word was uttered to its disparagement, but all wished it to remain just as it was."

The Editor of the Emancipator is another who knows whereof he affirms in relation to this matter, as he too was present at the discussion of the resolution. More than this, he was one who most strenuously opposed the Peace doctrine, and was the most active and efficient in defeating the resolution offered by Friend Whittier. And he declares that "nothing could be further from the truth" than the "false" intimation that the Society threw the Declaration overboard, at its late meeting—that "not a word was uttered to its disparagement." His placing in quotation the phrase, "threw overboard," plainly shows that the Editor of the Emancipator wrote this paragraph to meet and confute the Chronicle's statement. The mischievous mendacity is now nailed to the counter.

THE RIGHT OF WOMEN TO PETITION.—John Quincy Adams, on a former occasion, defended the right of slaves to petition. He has recently had occasion to defend, in the Congress of this boasting Republic, the right of women to petition. I have not yet seen his language on this subject. The following notice of his effort is from the New-York Commercial Advertiser:

"Mr. Adams alluded to the speech of Howard, on a former day, in which he denied the right of females to petition or interfere in any way with politics. He defended that right in the most animated and eloquent style. Turning to Howard, he exclaimed, 'Aye you a father! Are you a husband!—that you should make such a declaration, so derogatory to the enlightened females of this land!' He then referred to the first petition he had presented on the subject of Texas, which was from several hundred women of the county of Plymouth, Mass., and couched in the most respectful language. Yet, said he, the conduct of the committee on this subject had denied the right of petition to these, and the many thousand other females who have signed their names for the same object. And the chairman has directly denied their right on the floor of the House.

Mr. A. denounced such conduct as at variance with the usages of even savage nations, and unprecedented in the history of the world. He alluded to the Jewish history, and the many instances where the bright-eyed daughters of Jerusalem, not only had the right of petition, but held conspicuous places of honor and of trust in the politics of their country. He referred to Miriam the prophetess, who, when Pharaoh and his host sank in the waters, took her timbrel amidst the congregation of Israel, and all the women went out after her with timbrels in their hands; and Miriam answered them, 'Sing ye to the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider hath he thrown into the sea.'

He maintained that contempt of the petition of females was contrary to the genius of Christianity, and asked his opponents to examine their Bibles, where they would find that one of the mightiest miracles of our Savior, the raising of Lazarus from the dead, was performed at the petition of a woman.

He also referred to profane history, and adduced many cases where the warrior had been moved to patriotism, and the yoke of tyrants severed, through the agency of high-minded and virtuous females."

It appears that another writer, one J. Litch, has been making predictions, similar to William Miller's, in regard to 1843. The Providence Journal, in noticing the work, speaks thus:

"This is another of the many attempts to interpret the hidden meaning of the book of Revelations.—Such attempts display, we think, more ingenuity than sound judgment. The book was undoubtedly written with good intentions, and the opinions are supported by some curious calculations upon the prophecies both those which have already been fulfilled, and those which the author supposes will come to pass."

J. G. Birney's reply to F. H. Elmore closes with this No. For giving it at length, I presume no apology will be required. The readers, in this vicinity, have, from week to week, since its publication in the Telegraph, commended, inquired, "have you anything more from Mr. Birney this week?" Probably all will agree that it has not been a word too long.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIA APPRENTICESHIP.—The Editor of the Emancipator has collected and published some fifty paragraphs, from various Jamaica papers, showing the sentiments and the prospects in regard to the apprenticeship and emancipation, in that and the other British Islands. Below are several of these paragraphs:

For our own parts, we have never entertained any other opinion than this, that the Apprenticeship, as the offspring of Slavery, is an offence against God, and an outrageous and iniquitous violation of the natural and just rights of man. Shall it, then, continue or not? We say, that it ought not to exist another day, not a single moment. Of course, every one is not of the same opinion as ourselves, and we do not expect we shall convert our opponents to our own way of thinking; but this we assure them, and we care not whether they like or dislike it, that the Apprenticeship must and will cease on the first day of August next! Are we asked how we come to this conclusion? Is it required, how we know this to be a fact? We answer thus:—The rapid strides of the principles of liberty and justice, convince us that our fellow-creatures cannot be longer kept in a state of bondage! Public opinion is the mighty lever that has raised these slumbering principles, and the public voice of the British nation is the power applied to it! Yes, that noble nation is in motion! Meetings are being held, East, West, North and South; and those people who paid twenty millions of pounds sterling for the freedom of their oppressed brethren have declared their real intention—their fixed determination—their irresistible will—THE NEGRO SHALL BE FREE!—*Falmouth Post.*

We believe we speak the sentiments of nearly all, and we candidly state that many who before could not think of the ultimate abolition without dread, are now equally afraid that there may be one in the House who would urge the question of its continuance—we never have known—nor could there ever have been so complete a revolution of public feeling—and Ministers could not have taken a more sure plan to carry their object, if such was their intention, into effect.—*Gazette.*

The St. Christopher's Advertiser of the 3d April, states that a meeting of the Legislature of Nevis took place, at which a bill to abolish the system of apprenticeship on the 1st of August in that island, was read a first time; without a dissentient voice.

THE APPRENTICESHIP.—We perceive by the Colonial Freeman that Mr. Watson, of Bellfield Estate, in St. James, has directed that his prædial apprentices, nearly 200 in number, should be declared absolutely free on the 1st of August.

ST. ANDREWS.—The parties interested in plantations will meet next Wednesday to consider what measures ought to be adopted to meet the expected change.

ST. THOMAS IN THE EAST.—It is reported that a meeting will take place during this week, in the parish of St. Thomas in the East, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of a total abolition of the apprenticeship on the 1st August next.

William Holder, Esq., the proprietor of Lilliput's estate, in this parish, has declared to his apprentices his intention of liberating them on the 1st of August next.

We profess to be among those who augur well from the approaching change; as a body, we believe no peasantry in the world ever possessed a stronger inclination to labor than the prædials of our island.—*Barbadoes Mercury.*

The Temperance Address, delivered in this village on the 4th, by W. A. Howard, was a happy effort—a valuable production—doing the author much credit. The Society requested a copy for the Telegraph; but Mr. Howard's connection with the College disallows his granting the request. Those of our townsmen who neglected to attend have lost a rich entertainment.

An Anti-Slavery Address could not be obtained. Efforts were made to procure a speaker—but too late to succeed. A meeting was held, however, by a few friends of the cause. A set of resolutions were introduced, and the following were adopted, after remarks from H. Curtis, O. S. Murray, C. A. Thomas, and others:

Resolved, That slavery is not a political evil only, or mainly; but that it is pre-eminently a crime against humanity, and a sin against God.

Resolved, Therefore, that none can withhold exertions for its removal, without doing violence to the laws of our common nature, and of our common Creator and Judge."

Some debate arose on the next resolution;

and it was laid on the table, with the remainder of the series, to be taken up at a future meeting.

THE RELIGIOUS HERALD, from Richmond, Va., containing the Letter alluded to, three weeks since, is received. The Editor says:

"I mailed the No. to you myself, as I was anxious you should see it." I am not disposed to question his veracity in the case.

Thank him for favoring me with another copy. The article being lengthy, and demanding considerable attention, comes to hand too late for insertion this week. It

shall be forthcoming, as soon as I can command time to review it—probably next week.

There was a destructive fire at New Orleans, on the 18th of June—loss of property estimated at \$250,000 to \$320,000.

New-Jersey is being terribly scourged with mad dogs.

Drowning—drowning. Almost every per-

son relates new instances.

Fourteen of those imprisoned at Moat-

real, implicated in the late revolutionary movements, and under the charge of high treason, have recently been discharged on account—the papers say—of their being under age.

As usual, after the gun-powder and rum

celebrations of the 4th, accounts already be-

gin to come in, of "accidents"—such as

broken arms, broken legs, and instant

deaths.

Eight of the leading Patriots im-

prisoned at Montreal, have recently been banished to Bermuda. Some fifteen others are banished from the Province of Lower Canada.

Geo. Arthur, Lieut. Governor of Upper

Canada has issued a proclamation, requir-

ing all persons visiting that Province from

the United States, to be furnished with

passports.

At the Whig convention, for the Second

Congressional District, held in this village

on the 5th inst., Wm. Slade was nominated

for re-election to Congress.

Congress adjourned on the 9th instant.

REVIVALS.

SABBATH SCHOOL REVIVALS.—From the reports received from the various Sabbath Schools, we find great encouragement to labor in this department of Chris-tian enterprise.

Sixty-five members of the Sabbath School in Hatfield, were hopefully converted during the first three months of the present year. Not one child or youth, out of the school, is known to have shared in this precious work of grace!

In Oxford, there was enjoyed a refreshing season, during the past winter. Quite a number of the Sabbath School, it is hoped, were born again. Several among the adult classes were among the subjects of the work; and some adults who, this year, for the first time, were persuaded to unite with the school.

One hundred and ten members of the Sabbath School in Munson have become interested in the extensive revivals with which that town has been visited! About seventy of the 110 were baptized in infancy.

The revival in Ware village, during the last winter, made the school a scene of great interest. Among those who shared in this revival, were thirty-three scholars of the Sabbath School, of whom 20 were baptized in infancy. Of one class of 17, 9 became hopefully pious. Of another class of 9, 6 with their teacher became hopefully pious.

In Nantucket, eleven of the oldest and most interesting lads in the school, and twelve of the older females, have been born again. There are many more in a deeply interesting state of mind.

In Northampton, forty members of the school have been converted. In North Brookfield, sixty scholars have become pious, 30 of whom were baptized in infancy, and 35 have made a public profession.

It has been stated in a former num-

ber that sixty have been hopefully converted in the school at Williamsburgh.

For several months past, there has been more or less interest and some cases of hopeful conversion, in most of the Sabbath Schools in this city; and in many other schools in all sections of the State. S. S. Visiter. Boston.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the Emancipator.

FROM LIBERIA.—We give the following for what it is worth.—It was issued as a handbill on the night of the "great" colonization meeting, week before last.—

The Colonization Herald, of Philadelphia, calls for the name of the writer, and abuses him in a style which confirms our belief that his main statements are true. We still continue responsible for the truth of the introductory and concluding remarks.

The writer of the letter is what we have stated him to be. When he returns to this country, we shall expect him to sustain his representations by proofs which will overwhelm with confusion the venal tools and superficial parasites who are trying to gull the people of this land to rescue their concern from the utter bankruptcy under which it is about to sink into oblivion. Let some of these men beware! There are such things as indictments for obtaining money under false pretences!

News from Liberia.

Extracts of a letter from one of the most scientific and intelligent white men that ever went to Liberia—extensively known as an active and devoted Colonizationist—and a man of unquestionable integrity, and of most respectable connections in this country. He was led to Africa through his zeal for the Colonization cause, to which he has been devoted for years. He is still in that country, concerning which he now tells THE TRUTH.

MONROVIA, Aug. 24, 1837.

You have yet to learn, that the prejudices of color work backwards here, among those who have suffered under them in America. You may have felt disgust, or contempt or pity, for the degraded negroes around you in America; but here is hatred the most malignant, fear and envy, constantly resting against the white race and straight hair of the Caucasian race. And it is only the influence of the second feeling, which occasionally raises the outbreaks of the first and third. Among the